Gettysburg Compiler.

83RD YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA., APRIL 30, 1901. NO. 35.

Gettysburg Compiler.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY,

C. E. STAHLE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand bill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

Office on Baltimore street a few doors above the Court-house, on the opposite side.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm P Qumby,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG Adams co., Pa
(Formerly with Judge Wills)
Office on Chambersburg street, next to Bucher's Drug Store July 19 '87 tf

Wm McSherry, Jr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG Adams co. Pa
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court House. Dec 8 1899 tf

S S Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Office on York street next door to Gettysburg National Bank June 5, 1894 tf

J L Butt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in Bell Room, second floor of Springer Bell Wing Feb 5, '96 tf

J L Williams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, first square in Spangler's building. May 24, 1892 tf

JOHN B McPHERSON DONALD P McPHERSON
McPherson & McPherson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Office second story Wolf's new brick building. Will practice in all the courts. Legal business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Feb 11 '98 tf

C W Stoner,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Office in Masonic Building, Chambersburg St. Oct 27, 1899 tf

Wm Hersh,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Baltimore street, opposite the Court-house. Sept 13 1898 tf

William F Dill,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Will practice in all the courts of this county. Office in Master's Building, Centre Square. July 25 '99 tf

G J Benner,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Master's Building, Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. Dec 18, 1899 tf

WM. McLEAN. WM. ARCH. McLEAN.
Late Prest. Judge.
Wm & Wm Arch McClean,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG PA
Office—Westside of Baltimore street, third door from Corner Square. Jan 5 1895 tf

J L Kendlehart,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA
Having removed from Philadelphia has resumed practice in all the courts of Adams county. Office in the office formerly occupied by Hon. S. McPherson, Esq. All business promptly attended to. Jan 29 1895 tf

Dr J W Tudor,
DENTIST GETTYSBURG PA
Office in Bell's Building, second floor. Gas administered for painless extraction. April 19 1898 tf

Dr C E Eckenrode,
FROM Jan 1 1900 to Jan 1 1901 all teeth will be extracted for $3 for one set, new $10 now $8, filling $50 now $2. All work must positively be satisfactory. Gettysburg Pa.

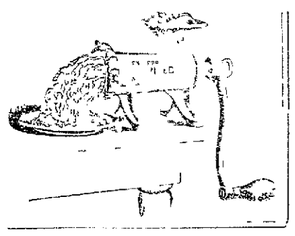
Dr J W C O'Neal
OFFICE ON BALTIMORE STREET near Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept 9 1898 tf

Chas B Stoutler, D D S
DENTIST GETTYSBURG PA
Office second floor Hartman's Store, Corner Square and Stock Building. May 3, 1897 tf

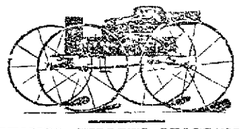
Dr F C Wolf
HAVING located in GETTYSBURG, Adams county, hopes by close attention to his professional duties to merit a share of public patronage. April 5, 1895 tf

REUBEN H. CULP,
Dealer in
WALL PAPER.
Has a full line of
Paper for Sale.
ALSO
PAPERHANGING
done in a secret notice in
A WORKMANLIKE MANNER.
Call on a trial
York Street,
and Square.
May 28 1898

J. O. BLOCHER,
—DEALER IN—
Coal and Lumber,
Patent Wall Plaster,
Roofing Slate, Terra Cotta Tiling,
Prepared Coke,
Portland and Rosendale Cement.
RAILROAD and CARLISLE STREETS.



Enterprise Meat Choppers,
Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses.
Butcher Saws, Cleavers, Butcher Knives and Steels,
Scale Beams and Ladles
are just in season and our prices are right.
J. Henry Sanders & Son,
GETTYSBURG, PA.



BUGGIES, SURREYS, PHAETONS,
AND EVERYTHING IN THE VEHICLE LINE
BUILT AND REPAIRED
Repairing of all Kinds a Specialty
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
H. B. TROXELL,
Successor to WM. C. TROXEL & BRO.

TOWN PROPERTY —AT— PRIVATE SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND in the Borough of Gettysburg, known as the John M Horner property, it fronts 85 feet on Baltimore street adjoining on the south lot of Mrs Harriet Foot and on the north and east a public alley. It is improved with a Mansard roof two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE with Steam Heat, Bath Room and all modern conveniences, a Barn, Ice-house and all necessary out buildings.

Also A LOT OF GROUND located west of Baltimore street, adjoining land of David Yount on the north, W S Duttera on the south, E P Wolfkerly on the west and a public alley on the east, containing about One-half Acre of land. For terms apply to GEO J BENNER, Attorney. Oct 2 tf

THE—
BANK —OF— GETTYSBURG.
CHARTERED 1814.

Net Earnings prior to National Bank Charter,
$84,598.33.

Dividends declared prior to National Bank Charter,
50 per cent.
$72,575.

Remaining Undivided Profits,
$12,023.33.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.
CHARTERED 1864.
RE-CHARTERED 1884.

Total Profits as National Bank,
$639,961.82.

Total Dividends as National Bank,
$554,473.

Capital,
$145.150.

Surplus,
$80.000.

Undivided Profits,
$33,504.86.

Facilities for collecting on all points in the United States.

Foreign Exchange—
Brown, Shipley & Co., London;
Knauth, Knachod & Kuhne, Leipzig.

MAYDOLE'S HAMMER.
(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master)

When Maydole was told that he made "a pretty good hammer," he said, "No, I don't make a 'pretty good hammer,' I make the best hammer that ever *was* made."

Every carpenter who saw a Maydole hammer wanted one. It was of the best material, perfectly balanced, and the head never flew off. Hammers were divided into two classes—1st, Maydole's, 2d, all the rest.

Plasters are sold made by the same line of through. 1st Benson's Porous Plaster; 2d, all the rest. When for the rheumatism, a cold, a cough, kidney trouble or any other disorement that may be treated externally you ask for a plaster, any honest reputable druggist will give you a Benson's. He knows it is the best and he assumes that you know it too. As the name of Maydole stuck to 6 for hammers the name of Benson stands for plasters—the "real thing." All the medicinal properties that are valuable in a plaster are in Benson's Capsicum Strengthening and Belladonna plasters. Have out of date.

An army of plasters and druggists and millions of dollars have written of Benson's Plasters as already to be trusted. Benson's Plasters have fifty-five *highest awards*. Accept no substitute.

For sale by all druggists or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States on receipt of price, each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N Y

WE PAY FREIGHT

JULIUS HINPS & SON Baltimore Md Dept 900

Turn the Rascals Out.

We are speaking of the grip and pain which infest the form of every one. The well and strong can resist their power, but the sickly and weak are their prey. Brixters Mandrake Bitters makes you well and strong, and enables you to expel the all grip poisons from the system.

Sold in liquid or tablets by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle or box, and your money back if not satisfactory. L. M. BUEHLER

"Silver Plate that Wears."
on **Buy Spoons**
knives, forks, etc., our reliable brands even if they do cost a little more. They are worth the difference. The prefix "1847" on any spoon or fork insures the genuine Rogers quality, famous for wear.
Full trade-mark
1847 Rogers Bros.
SOLD BY—
C. A. BLOCHER,
JEWELER
GETTYSBURG PENNA.

TOWN PROPERTY —AT— PRIVATE SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND fronting 140 feet on Stevens street, extending back 150 feet to a 20 feet alley, improved with a Two-Story Double Weather Boarded Frame HOUSE containing nine apartments and fitted with a first class hot air furnace, Water Soft Water on the place, also that of choice fruit. This is one of the best built houses in the town and should attract the attention of anyone wanting a desirable home. This property will be sold very reasonable. For terms apply to Dec 4 tf W. H. JOHNS

GLOBE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA
Lewis Ramer, Proprietor.
READY TO RECEIVE ALL OLD PATRONS, AND NEW ONES THAT COME THIS WAY.

SELL **Studebaker Wagons**
—at Manufacturer's—
Prices and Terms.
Call on or address—
H. W. LIGHTNER,
May 1 '00 tf GETTYSBURG, PA

The Original Carlisle Shoe
for Women, Misses and Children has been sold in the county for 25 years. Many others have been offered and represented to be just as good, but when tried have failed to compare with it.

Try the EXECUTIVE SHOE for men at $3.50. This shoe is worn by President McKinley.
Look in our window for the latest styles in Stiff and Soft Hats and Gents' Furnishings.
Elliott's
Centre Square and Carlisle St.

The Compiler.

Gettysburg Pa., Tuesday, April 30 1901

LETTER FROM WEST INDIES.

Samuel Bushman, son of Mr and Mrs Wm Bushman, of Cumberland township, one of the United States marines aboard the U S Battleship Alabama, writes the following interesting letter from Culebra, one of the islands of the West Indies.

CULEBRA ISLAND,
APRIL 13, 1901

DEAR MAMMA:

It looks now as if there was something going on somewhere, as the gunboat Scorpion came in here to day with urgent orders for us to go to sea. Where we will go we do not know as yet, for our orders are sealed and dare not be opened until we get to sea. The Massachusetts will be coaling all night and as soon as she gets through we will start in, but it will be a day or so until we are through.

This is the signal as it came from the flagship "Urgent orders to go to sea, coal with all dispatch, continuing day and night." I think we will be ordered to Venezuela. We were all expecting to go North in a week or so but I guess we will go the other way now. We have been having great times here lately, boat racing, swimming, fishing, hunting and everything else.

This evening about five o'clock we raced the Kearsarge and won the race and the championship of the navy, together with the silver racing cup and the race was hardly over when the Scorpion came in with the good news.

I told you in my last letter that I thought I would have more to tell you about Culebra and so I have. The place is inhabited by people of Spanish descent very industrious, and they speak English well. There is one little village of about 500 inhabitants and they live about the same as anybody else, only their houses are so small. The country people live in little straw huts and generally have families, but they are really better off than those living in the village.

At one of these places I stopped and saw six pretty Jersey cows as we ever had and they were registered stock at that. I asked for some milk but they had sold it all. Most of the people use goat milk as it is cheaper.

Cocoanuts, bananas and oranges are very plentiful and cheap, though the bananas are not ripe yet. You can buy all the oranges you want at five cents a dozen and as sweet as honey. You can buy 1 cent an share, and I only wish I could get some home. I know you never ate any liner. We go bathing about twice a week and catch enough for a good meal now and then. The water in the bay is so clear you can see bottom at twelve fathoms.

Your son
SAM

TO HARNESS SUSQUEHANNA

The organization of the Susquehanna Electric Light and Power Company has, it is said, been completed.

Mr S Davies Warfield president of the Continental Trust Company, Alexander Brown and John K Cowen, all of Baltimore, are to direct the enterprise. The company will issue $12,000,000 of bonds, which will be marketed by the Continental Trust Company. It has made a contract with the United Railways and Electric Company, of Baltimore, to furnish it with 20,000 horse power and to have the right to increase the contract to 40,000 horse power.

The company will take the power to Bait. more over the route of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad formerly the Baltimore and Lehigh which is the most direct from the Susquehanna. This railroad property was recently purchased by Mr Brown.

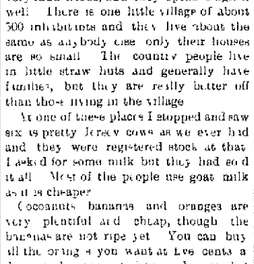
It is said the directors of the company will be Messrs John K Cowen, Alexander Brown, John B Ramsay, George K McGaw and John Henry Miller.

HAVE you fastened the windows, dear? she asked, as they were about to retire for the night.

No. What's the use? I gave you the last dollar I had to buy that new hat, and we needn't fear burglars.

But they might sit down on the hat, you know.—*Washington Post.*

LANGUID



Many a schoolgirl is said to be lazy and shiftless when she doesn't deserve the least bit of it. She can't study, easily falls asleep, is nervous and tired all the time. And what can you expect? Her brain is being fed with impure blood and her whole system is suffering from poisoning.

Such girls are wonderfully helped and greatly changed, by taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Hundreds of thousands of schoolgirls have taken it during the past 50 years. Many of these girls now have homes of their own. They remember what cured them, and now they give the same medicine to their own children. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been tested for half a century.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your bowels are constipated take Ayer's Pills. You can't have good health unless you have daily action of the bowels. 25 cts a box.

Get one box of Ayer's Pills cured my dyspepsia.—L.D. GARDWELL, Jan 12, 1899. Bath, N Y.

Write the Doctor.
If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,
DR J C AYER, Lowell, Mass.

"ON TO RICHMOND."

BULLETINS KEPT BY A PARTICIPANT IN THE ENGAGEMENT AT PETERSBURG, JUNE 15 TO JUNE 30, 1864.

MR EDITOR,
SIR:—

It is now nearly 37 years since Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan and commenced his "on to Richmond" via the Wilderness, and a generation has grown to manhood in the meantime who know nothing of those times except what they read, and as I kept a diary while in the service, I thought it might prove interesting to this new generation and refresh the memories of many of the "old boys" to read portions of it through your columns.

Tuesday, June 14th, 1864.—The 5th Maryland Infantry marched to-day from Arlington Heights to Alexandria, Va., and boarded the transport Utica in the evening and anchored in the stream below the city during the night.

June 15th.—We weighed anchor early in the morning and steamed down the Potomac, the shores of which are high and precipitous in many places. Nothing of interest occurred all day except what is to be expected upon a crowded government transport with bad accommodations and a surly captain, whose name was Sherman. At midnight we anchored at Hampton Roads.

June 16th.—Early this morning we steamed up the James river, passing old Jamestown at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 11 o'clock anchored off old Fort Powhattan. We can see long trains of wagons passing on shore and troops landing from other transports. Here we disembark and go into camp on an open plain behind the fort. Our horses have suffered much from want of water and the men are all glad to get ashore once more. Grant's army is crossing the James above us and Hancock is attacking the fortifications of Petersburg. With nothing but bread and coffee for supper we go to sleep on the bare ground with the sky for a cover.

June 17th.—Broke camp at sunrise and took a road through a densely wooded country of pine and dwarf oak, with nice and cool shady. There is heavy firing in our front towards Petersburg at 9 o'clock a. m., and we hurry up our column, but the sun is intensely hot and the dust is something dreadful. There is much straggling and many men suffer from sunstroke, and at 3 o'clock we come to a halt in a wood. The country is now more open, but still looks poor. At 5 o'clock we again move on to a place called Prince's Farm, about 10 miles from Petersburg, where we stay all night. On the march to-day we passed a burning mill owned by a secessionist named Cook. All are secessionists in this neighborhood. We are now nearing the F F V's, and farms and buildings are better. I got my supper at the house of a Mrs Burchard, a very genteel family, and paid her 50 cents in greenback money, at which the good woman complained.

June 18th.—Break camp at sunrise and march to City Point, where we arrive at 9 a. m. without breakfast. Gen Grant has his headquarters here and while we await orders we can distinctly hear the heavy firing in front toward Petersburg six miles ahead of us. Hospitals abound around us and many wounded, mostly colored troops, are occupying the cots. They tell us wonderful tales of how they stormed and took the works and thirty six cannon. It was then light. In the afternoon we take steamer Iolas for Point of Rocks on the Appomattox river, where the regiment landed at night without our horses, which, because of no wharf, were not landed until next day. There is no news of our Quartermaster and all go hungry to sleep in the woods in consequence.

June 19th.—I spent last night with Surgeon R A. Dodson, of the 1st Md Cavalry, a genial, hospitable gentleman. Heavy cannonading is going on but a short distance in front of our position and is plainly visible. During the afternoon the 3d Div., 6th Corps, passed us, moving to the front. It contained most of Milroy's old division that had been with us in the Shenandoah Valley and I met many old acquaintances, among them Lieut George Wilson, of Bendersville, Pa., who passed about 6 p. m., looking every inch a soldier.

June 20th.—We remained in our position at Butler's Lookout until evening, when our Quartermaster, whom we had not seen since leaving Fort Powhattan, joined us with supplies and we were all happy, as we had been on short rations, or no rations, all this time. Our regiment is now assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Div., 18th Corps.

June 21st.—Moved at 7 a. m. for Petersburg, crossing the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, our Colonel in command of the brigade of seven regiments. The day is intensely hot, but there has been no straggling, as the troops move leisurely, with many rests. By 11:30 o'clock we were in rear of 6th Corps and in the evening we relieved them in the trenches. A constant fire is kept up night and day and all must keep well in shelter. We can now look down on Petersburg and hear the bells ring. Report says President Lincoln has been on to City Point to see Gen. Grant and left yesterday.

June 22d.—The sun beat down upon the trenches with terrific force and the enemy, only a short distance off, kept up a rapid fire all day. But few casualties occur until 4 p. m., when they make an assault and we lose some men and have quite a number wounded; but the enemy got the worst of it.

June 23d.—All day our line is shelled and we have some men wounded, among them John D Tutt, 1st Sergt., Co I, an excellent soldier, who has his thigh crushed with a shell and is mortally wounded.

June 24th.—Last night our regiment was relieved and we moved out of the trenches, back near a small stream of water in the rear. The enemy, however, has been exceedingly aggressive all day and this morning some prisoners passed our camp on their way to the rear, having been captured in an assault made upon our works. At 8 p. m. terrific fighting is going on in front and the shot and shell fall all around and in our camp, but none of our regiment are injured.

June 25th.—The usual noise kept up all day in our front until evening, when a terrific fire takes place on our left center, which lasted half an hour. The night passed over quietly except for a battery in our immediate front that kept up a desultory fire.

June 26th.—Our regiment has been assigned to Gen. Ames' brigade of Martindale's Division, 18th Corps. There has only been the usual racket along the line to day and I have been unable to learn what the noise last night meant.

June 27th.—Visit Lieut. Israel Ludlow, Battery A, 5th U S Artillery, in the trenches and witness a fine artillery duel between his battery and one of the enemy. No body hurt on our side. It is the little guns with the infantry that play havoc.

June 28th.—Excessively warm to day, thermometer 115 in the shade. Comparatively quiet all day until 6 p. m., when both sides opened heavily and continued all night. The big gun at Prince's house, called the "Petersburg Express," is sending a shell into Petersburg every 15 minutes. Our horses have had no hay for some time and are looking bad in consequence.

June 29th.—The shells coming in our direction have compelled us to build a "bomb proof" on the side of a hill to protect the wounded while being attended before being sent to the corps hospitals in the rear. A great deal of cannonading has been going on in our immediate front. I spent the morning with Lieut. Ludlow in camp and we talked over our time spent in Libby Prison last summer.

At 2 p. m. I attended, as a witness, a court-martial at Gen Smith's headquarters. I saw Gen Grant there and was much surprised at his singularly plain appearance. He did not impress me very favorably, but he may be a great man. Ben. Butler was there also, but I had seen him before. He is not good looking. Smith is fine looking. Neal not prepossessing. Martindale is the most soldierly one of all of them.

June 30th.—To day there is a good breeze. The usual skirmishing kept up during the morning, but at noon tremendous cannonading commenced all along our front. At 5 p. m. our brigade was ordered to the front. Kautz division of cavalry and two divisions of infantry had borne the brunt of the fight, and, having run up against the "real thing" this time, got terribly punished and fell back. We suffered some loss in killed and wounded in our regiment, among the latter our ambulance driver, John A. Brown, of Co D, who lost an arm from a shell wound. It is now beginning to dawn upon our minds that we are in for a siege, and no one knows how long it is to continue, as it has been shown that the Johnnies cannot be dislodged by force of arms, neither can they dislodge us. A flank movement to the right is out of the question on account of the James river. A move by the left flank, with our overwhelming numbers, would expose our base of supplies. These are questions that are discussed in our camps, but we must wait and trust our generals in command for the solution, but none of us believe that Gen. Grant will remain in one position "all summer."

C. T. G.

NEW WESTERN MARYLAND WORK

Second Track to Be Laid to Accommodate Growing Business

Contracts have been awarded for extensive improvements to be made by the Western Maryland Railroad, as follows: Construction, Charles L. Stewart, of Westminster; bridge work, American Bridge Company, 80 pound steel rails, Cambria Steel Company.

A second track will be laid between Williamsport, Md., and Hagerstown, where the business has outgrown the capacity of the single track. The maximum grade between these two points is now 80 feet to the mile, and the improvements will reduce it about 38 per cent upon both the new and the existing track. A second track will be built from North Junction on the opposite side of Hagerstown, to Wingerton about six and a half miles. This is through an open country, and will be constructed at a moderate cost. There will also be a new second track from Zumbro near the western limits of Chambersburg, Pa., and for two miles eastwardly from Chambersburg. Several additions will be made to the siding accommodations on the line between Cherry Run and Shippensburg.

Heavy plate girder bridges will be substituted for the light truss bridges now in use at the three crossings of the Conococheague Creek at and near Chambersburg. The 56-pound rails now in use on the 14 miles between Zumbro Junction, east of Chambersburg, and Lurgan Junction, east of Shippensburg, will be replaced by 80 pound steel rail.

The improvements will cost $335,990. The funds have already been arranged for by the sale of securities of the subsidiary companies of the Western Maryland, upon whose properties the betterments are to be made.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Some of the many excellent features of the May Ladies' Home Journal are "The Brilliant Social Reign of Harriet Lane," "When John C. Calhoun Went a-Wooing," "When the Animals Escape from the Zoo," "Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality," "My First Colony of Bees," and Clara Morris's "Frank Son," the romance of a little Japanese girl acrobat. To those arranging for a summer holiday Edward Bok offers some pertinent suggestions, and the methods of "Preserving a Husband in Summer" and "Keeping Summer Boarders with Success" are dogmatically detailed. The admirable pictorial features include a page drawing, President Lincoln's Call for Volunteers," by W. L. Taylor, "In the Fold," the first prize picture of the twenty-seven thousand photographs submitted in the Journal's recent contest; a page of Miss Gertrude Kasebier's photographs—the first of "The Foremost Women Photographers of America" series—and two pages giving "A Glimpse of picturesque Canada." There are three architectural articles, and seasonable contribution on gardens, flowers, lawns, cooking, and needlework. There are also four pages from the Journal's fashion writers and artists. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy.

The Holland Submarine Boat

All of our readers are familiar with the Holland submarine boat, with which it is possible to go about completely under water. If the enemy have a big warship lying in a strongly fortified harbor, the boat can be submerged and make its way to the ship, place a powerful explosive under it, and blow it to pieces without appearing above water. While this boat secretly destroys ships of the enemy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters likewise attacks and overcomes dangerous diseases. A few doses will give relief in any stomach, liver or blood disorder. The Bitters not only cure the sick, but prevent the well from becoming sick. It should be taken by all who need a strengthening tonic.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COMPILER.

A Story of a Beautiful Woman.

The Most Wonderful Romance in the Life of Any American Woman.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING STORY WHICH CONTAINS A DEAL OF HISTORICAL INTEREST, IS FROM THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

JOYL Jerome Bonaparte, and I would rather be his wife if only for one day than wear the highest title in the world." This was the honest outpouring of the most valuable of all the belles who long ago gave Baltimore a reputation for the compliments for the rare graces of its womanhood. It meant an ambition which no other American belle to this day has cared to such an excess as a love of rank and title as invoked the long career of Elizabeth Patterson. At the age of 16 she had met the young brother of Napoleon Bonaparte at a ball, when, as a Captain in the French navy, he was traveling for pleasure in the United States. He was only a year older than herself, a careless, spirited and engaging youth, and his wavy auburn hair, exquisite complexion, he perfect form and bright speech. It was natural, to become one of the first women to be Empress in alliance with the Kings of the French and Spanish thrones, he who was already noted for the wish, which was strong in the Bonaparte family, to have a marriage license in Baltimore. The persistent will prevailed over the love of beauty, which she retained exclusively thing before her.

Charms Which Captivated the Gay Jerome

Meantime the father received anonymous letters appealing to him to withhold his peace of mind and begging him not to consent to a marriage under any circumstances, and warning him that Napoleon would certainly refuse to give his sanction. The strategic merchant afterward declared to his friends that neither directly nor indirectly had he given the slightest encouragement to Jerome, but that, on the contrary, he had resisted his pretensions in every way that he considered to be consistent with discretion.

On the day before Christmas, 1803, or within four months after they had first seen each other, Jerome and Elizabeth stood before the Right Reverend John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, and were married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

The beauty of Elizabeth Patterson was acknowledged even by those who most disliked her often cold and imperious manners. Her form was small but delicately rounded, her carriage graceful, and her dainty neck, her sloping shoulders and her tapering arms perfect enough for an artist's model. Her face was hardly less lovely in its pure Greek contour, her large, dark eyes were brilliant with intelligence, and her forehead, fair and open, imparted to her countenance an expression which denoted a girl of more than ordinary strength of character. In the fine, rosy smoothness of the skin, in the pretty curves of the mouth and chin, and with her winning smile, when she chose to assume the manner of friendliness, she was peculiarly attractive. She also understood well the arts of toilette. When she was married her wedding dress was richly embroidered muslin, so thin that a spectator at the ceremony thought it could be carried in one's pocket.

Sought to Conciliate the Great Napoleon

The nuptials were followed by a long round of hospitality and entertainment. Jerome and his bride made a tour of the New England and Middle States as far as Boston, and they were the objects of fashionable curiosity and comment wherever they went. Neither of them seems to have had much thought of the clouds that were soon to lower over them. She at least fancied that when they threw themselves at the feet of Napoleon for forgiveness she would conquer him into submission with the fascination of her wit and beauty.

Almost immediately the Patterson family began to set in motion the machinery of diplomatic influence by which it might be possible to conciliate Napoleon. Chancellor Livingston, who was then American Minister at Paris, as well as James Monroe, who occupied the same post at London, were visited by Robert Patterson, brother of the bride, and besought to smooth the way for the bride. It was represented that if Jerome were to remain in America for some time there would be provision made for him in a thirty thousand dollar town house and a twenty five-thousand dollar country house, with an income of at least twenty five thousand dollars a year to support these establishments. Joseph Bonaparte, afterward King of Spain, was said to have observed that this estimate was too high if Jerome was to live as a citizen of the United States. Jerome Bonaparte said that as for himself, he did not feel the least of the family, except the mother, whose good will was assured, but they were glad that the youth was married, that his wife's friends be treated with kindness, and that it was their earnest wish that he should remain with her and become a citizen of the United States. While he must not think of acting the part of a prince of the blood, they would provide for him "genteelly," and furnish him with an income of about twenty thousand dollars a year from American stocks.

For a time the Corsican chief of the family dismissed the silence on the subject, but in the spring of 1805, or about four months after the marriage, he let himself be overwhelmed by the charms of Elizabeth Patterson and frankly confessed a marriage which was offensive to him, and he was determined that this wish should not again be thwarted. A sharp order was sent to New York instructing the French Consul to detail to Admiral Jerome's squadron, and directing the commanders of French vessels not to receive on board the "young person" with whom he was consorting. Jerome, however, was at a word that he would come back without the error of the moment and the dangerous sport of life would be confined.

The Bride Excluded from France

Throughout the United States the marriage was thankful for the news of gossip, and it was a wise summary the popular sentiment of Napoleon's prerogative and authority. As the Admiral expected, the young man was prepared for outmanoeuvring the French fleet, and it was not until the end of the year, after a long correspondence, that the Patterson family received the news that the young man had incurred the Emperor's displeasure. In the following winter they abandoned the hope of changing his mind. His brother wrote from Paris that Jerome should not go to France, and that he would be turned away at the gates of any European port. But Jerome's business, as we have seen, was not to be turned from the purpose of his heart. He was ready to brave the Emperor's displeasure, and he expressed that it was only her cowardice that prevented her from exchanging the chains for the grave. She felt that the loss of the friends of exalted rank would be too great for her to bend her to the marriage.

Disposition of the Bonapartes but Napoleon

Of the spirited husband Elizabeth Patterson had nothing to complain—of the pride his relatives who she called the "mean family," excepting the Princess Pauline and the Duchess of Napoleon, she knew only by report. Jerome's family was in a very different way, which, if it was more amiable, was not more brilliant compliment. Napoleon refused to accept from her the title of Duchess of Wurtzburg, and the title of Countess of Lipona, and offered her instead the title of Princess of the Imperial Family, with a dower of twenty thousand francs and two thousand francs pension. She was not to undertake the duties of a Princess, and was to live in Paris, or in the Imperial Palace, as she pleased. I prefer to be under the wings of my father rather than be the sport of a gossiping world.

Napoleon exposed himself to not very perfect when, having proposed to have a marriage in Westphalia, he was ready, "Your Majesty is right, not large enough for two queens. It would be better if you should be with other gentlemen." Napoleon is walking with his new wife in the gallery of the Pitti Palace, at Florence, when Madame Bonaparte stepped upon the scene. Weak he gave her that Jerome merely whispered to his Catherine as he silently walked on, "That lady is my former wife." He took care not to carry in the gallery a Elizabeth Patterson.

At the close of Napoleon's special act was passed by the Legislature of Maryland, forbidding Elizabeth from Jerome Bonaparte. It was given out that as the Kingdom of Westphalia had proved itself to be a mean-spirited person, such a protection might be necessary to prevent him, should he again come to America, from making a claim on the property of his American wife.

Would not be Presented at Court

Undaunted by Europe, Madame Bonaparte was variously delighted with the attentions which were showered upon her in England, and Louis XVIII, when she visited Paris, is said to have expressed a desire to have her presented at court. She declined by saying that as she had received a pension from the now exiled Napoleon, she could not appear at the court of his successor. To Prince Metternich it is attributed the remark that "had she been near the former

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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The Compiler

Gettysburg Pa Tuesday April 9 1907

BALLOT REFORM.

On the subject of ballot reform which is occupying much of the time of the present session of the Legislature the *Lebanon Daily News* says

In a circular letter sent, we presume, broadcast over the State Mr Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who signs himself "Chairman Union Committee for the promotion of ballot reform" declares that "there can be no thorough ballot reform without the grouping of candidates under the respective offices and the abolition of the circle"

At this season of the year the principle question on the part of the individual professed ballot reformers is for the life or at least we can't understand how, or in what manner, the enforcement of this desired grouping to correct the evils the people have so much reason to complain of in our present straight and blanket system of voting

We are for ballot reform, but we want reform that will reform

To secure it we would if possible abolish the present cumbersome and expensive system of voting and go back to the old vest pocket method with amendment to the law that would prevent anyone receiving what kind of a ballot, no matter how

Failing in that we would change the present law so that briberies would be less sure of success by preventing any system in the world, except of a visible character

To lessen the power to intimidate we would allow no one to enter the booth to see or mark another's ballot

To expose the stuffing of ballot boxes it is a matter of familiar criticism, we would make of grand jury in the courts open the ballot boxes and recount the votes in public upon the petition of a certain number of citizens who allege or offer to make affidavit to such a contest and would make the penalties so heavy for either of these offences that a ballot peddling gang once would never get a second opportunity to commit such crime

And so, in the long run, we would be glad to see the Australian system of voting adopted, if it would prevent fraud without these other amendments and we don't think it would and from the trend of events we think it will be the only way which can restore ballot secrecy, or at least make it possible to secure a fair expression of the honest voters of the State

TAXABLES IN ADAMS COUNTY

Value of Real Estate—Number of Acres of Cleared Land and Acres of Cattle, Etc.

The following figures are taken from the report recently made by the county authorities to the Secretary of Internal Affairs giving information regarding taxables in Adams county

Number of Taxables	1[illegible]
" " Acres of Cleared Land	[illegible]
Number of Acres of Timber	[illegible]
Value of all Real Estate	$11,72[illegible] 10
" " " " Exempt from Taxation	[illegible]
Value of Real Estate Taxable	11,[illegible]
Number of Horse Names, etc over age of 4 years	[illegible]
Value of Horses Names, etc over age of 4 years	[illegible]
Number of Neat Cattle over age of 4 years	[illegible]
Value of Neat Cattle over age of 4 years	[illegible]
Total Salaries Officers Professions, trades and Occupations	[illegible]
Value of all Taxable Property for County Purposes at mills on Dollar	12,201,[illegible]
Aggregate Amount of County Tax Assessed at rate of 3 mills on Dollar	[illegible]
Amount of Money at Interest Including Mortgages Judgments etc	[illegible]
Value of Stages Omnibuses, Hacks, etc	[illegible]
Aggregate Value of Property Taxable for State Purposes at 4 mills	2,[illegible]
Aggregate Amount of State Tax Assessed	[illegible]

DEATHS.

Dr Charles V Freeman one of York's most prominent and progressive citizens died at his home in that place last Tuesday afternoon after a few weeks illness, aged about 55 years

The deceased was an energetic business man and figured very prominently in the organization of several large industries and was a director in various institutions He was one of the organizers of the York Safe and Lock Company, the Edison Electric Light Company of which company he was for fifteen years the manager of construction He also helped to organize the Park Building and Loan Association and was President of the York City Building and Loan Association, President of the auxiliary Firearm system organizer and first Chief of the York Telephone Company Dr Freeman was also a member of the school board for twenty odd years

Father P Eberhart, the Dr's former teacher in the Preparatory Department of the college, now an instructor at Princeton, is a son of the deceased

Mrs Irene Hopper wife of John H Hopper died at her home near Emmitsburg last Friday morning after a week's illness of heart trouble and dropsy aged about 50 years and 6 months and 6 days

She is survived by her husband and eight children, namely Mrs Frank John D Tate William Mrs Minnie A Mrs Annie M Hopper Noah Edward Oliver and Mrs Wilson all of near Emmitsburg, and by a sister living near Middletown and one brother Mr David Kuhn Meshes station

The funeral services were held in St Joseph's Catholic church Sunday morning and the interments were made in the church cemetery adjoining the church

The pall bearers were Messrs Solomon Florence, John Adelsberger, Harry Wadlow, Frank Orme, Frank Keener and Harry Smith

James N Kelly living with Mr Johnson near Little Tom died last evening aged 70 years, 6 months and 10 days. The deceased was a native of Ireland and came to this country when a young man. He was married to Miss Catherine Gallagher, who died some years ago. The deceased was a member of the Catholic church and was a faithful and honest man. The funeral will be held from the house on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Catholic cemetery at Emmitsburg.

Mrs Elizabeth Wolf, widow of the late Jacob Wolf, died at her home near Mt Pleasant on Friday morning last after a long illness from dropsy, aged about 70 years. The deceased was a member of the Lutheran church. Her husband died about 20 years ago. The surviving children are Mrs Jacob Bowers, Mrs Jacob Bowers, Mrs Jacob Bowers,

The Compiler.

Gettysburg, Pa Tuesday April 9 1901.

PERSONALS

— Rev W S Vandeve who has been sick for some weeks, is reported to be very seriously ill this morning from the effects of a carbuncle

— The Rev Henry W Temple, pastor of the First United Presbyterian church and professor of International law and Economics in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa will deliver the lecture before the Y M C A of Gettysburg College during the coming Commencement Week He will be the guest of Prof and Mrs O G Kluge

— Hon W U Hegler spent a few days in Philadelphia last week

— Dr F P Lee, of Philadelphia was a Gettysburg visitor last week

— Harry M Sheely son of Prof Aaron Sheely this place will be one of the graduates of the Law Department University of Maryland at the annual Commencement exercises to be held at the Lyceum Theatre Baltimore this evening.

— Miss J E Gregory and daughter Elizabeth have returned to Lawrenceville Md, After a week's visit to the latter's mother at Gettysburg, Dr L W C O Neal

— Mrs H C Saunder has returned from Philadelphia where she has been spending the past few weeks

— Miss Mary Morris is visiting her daughter, Mrs Dr L Freeman Collins

— Harry Evans of Philadelphia spent Sunday with Rev W S Vandeveer and family

— Mr and Mrs M A Smith and Miss Margaret Shultz of Hanover spent Sunday with C W Sonner Esq

— Harry O Hamerand Miss Magdalen Hendrix are spending the week with Washington friends

— Among those registered at Hotel Gettysburg during the past week were Major E P Hustead, of Washington of the 8 New York Vols in charge of camp Cuba Libre with a detachment of his death accompanied by his nephews F B and E P Hustead of San Francisco Cal, and J Fernald of Washington D C, Hon E K Nelson of Frederick and Hon J Kent Lumbrick of Lancaster

— Miss Minnie Lerer, of Sauk Centre was the guest of Miss V E Lerer last week

— Rev W G Brinker of Lucinsville, was in Gettysburg last first week

— Mrs Beth Stutzenbaker is visiting with friends in Littlestown

— Mrs Harper Adams is visiting in Baltimore

— Mrs W A Laird has returned to Carlisle after a few weeks visit among relatives here

— Carl M Weaver of McSherrystown has been spending the past week with his brother John A Weaver

— Towers Smith of Baltimore spent part of the past week with Dr Walton and family

— Mrs M Stouffer and Miss Elaine Eigenroth of Littlestown are spending some time here

— Miss Frances Fahey of Washington D C is visiting Miss Gertrude Spangler

— Dr Woods of College spent Sunday at his home in Fairmount

— Miss Corie A Weaver spent last week with Lima friends

— Mrs A A Armstrong of Hagerstown spent Sunday with Dr Johnson

— M A Brandenburg has returned home after an extended visit in Berlin

— Mr and Mrs J W Lott of Carlisle visited John A Wardle and wife last week

— Count F W Mondorff for 18 years the Lafayette Journal Lafayette Ind, a member of the Lafayette Council of Commerce and prominent in Masonry

— Among the guests at the Conrad last week were Hon H Fairfax Gray and Miss Gray Commissioner of Patents, Col H Hayes, chief commissary N J Jersey City, Mr Beverly Bates, Tom Mandorff, Hill, U S Navy and Prof W C Thomas of Carlisle Mr and Mrs Robert E Cooper of York and friend, Mrs Funk of Harrisburg

— Harry Stonesifer of Philadelphia spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs S Stonesifer of New York

— Mrs Wm Weiter of Philadelphia are visiting the former's brother Rev H H Hunt of Washington D C

— Among the names of the students enrolled for 1st term at Bucknell University are those of Miss Lena Hoover Miss Ethel Shoemaker, Miss Mae Wolfe, Miss Ethel Wolfe, Miss Ethel Wolfe, Miss Ethel

The Compiler.

Gettysburg, Pa., Tuesday, April 30, 1901.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Terms Used in Discussing Fertilizers.

Complete fertilizer is one which contains the three essential fertilizing constituents, i. e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Nitrogen exists in fertilizers in three distinct forms, viz, as organic matter, as ammonia, and as nitrates. It is the most expensive fertilizing ingredient.

Organic nitrogen is nitrogen in combination with other elements either as vegetable or animal matter. The more valuable sources are dried blood, dried meat, tankage, dried fish, and cottonseed meal.

Ammonia is a compound of nitrogen more readily available to plants than organic nitrogen. The most common form is sulphate of ammonia, or ammonium sulphate. It is one of the first products that results from the decay of vegetable or animal substances.

Nitrates furnish the most readily available forms of nitrogen. The most common are nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash (saltpeter.)

Phosphoric acid, one of the most essential fertilizing ingredients, is derived from materials called phosphates. It does not exist alone, but in combination, most commonly as phosphate of lime in the form of bones, rock phosphate and phosphatic slag. Phosphoric acid occurs in fertilizers in three forms—soluble, reverted and insoluble phosphoric acid.

In natural or untreated phosphates the phosphoric acid is insoluble in water and not readily available to plants. Superphosphate is prepared from these by grinding and treating with sulphuric acid, which makes the phosphoric acid more available to plants. Superphosphates are sometimes called acid phosphates.

Potash, as a constituent of fertilizers, exists in a number of forms, but chiefly as chlorie or muriate and as sulphate. All forms are freely soluble in water and are believed to be nearly, if not quite, equally available, but it has been found that the chlorides may injuriously affect the quality of tobacco, potatoes and certain other crops. The chief sources of potash are the potash salts from Stassfurt, Germany—kainit, sylvinit, muriate of potash, sulphate of soda, and sulphate of potash and magnesia. Wood ashes and cotton hull ashes are also sources of potash.

Terms Used in Discussing Foods and Feeding Stuffs.

Water is contained in all foods and feeding stuffs. The amount varies from eight to fifteen pounds per 100 pounds of such dry materials as hay, straw, or grain, to eighty pounds in silage and ninety pounds in some roots.

Dry matter is the portion remaining after removing or excluding the water.

Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorin, and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and is used largely in making bones. Part of the ash constituents of the food is stored up in the animal's body; the rest is voided in the urine and manure.

Protein (nitrogenous matter) is the name of a group of substances containing nitrogen. Protein furnishes the materials for the lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, casein of milk, albumen of eggs, etc., and is one of the most important constituents of feeding stuffs.

Albuminoids is the name given to one of the most important groups of substances classed together under the general term protein. The albumen of eggs is a type of albuminoids.

Carbohydrates.—The nitrogen-free extract and fiber are often classed together under the name of carbohydrates. The carbohydrates form the largest part of all vegetable foods. They are either stored up as fat or burned in the body to produce heat and energy. The most common and important carbohydrates are sugar and starch.

Fiber, sometimes called crude cellulose, is the framework of plants, and is, as a rule, the most indigestible constituent of feeding stuffs. The coarse fodders, such as hay and straw, contain a much larger proportion of fiber than the grains, oil cakes, etc.

Nitrogen-free extract includes starch, sugar, gums, and the like, and forms an important part of all feeding stuffs, but especially of most grains.

Fat, or the materials dissolved from a feeding stuff by ether, is a substance of mixed character, and may include, beside real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. The fat of food is either stored up in the body as fat or burned, to furnish heat and energy.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 121.

Crop Conditions on April 1.

The April report of the Statistician shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 91.7 against 82.1 on April 1, 1900, and 83.7, the mean of the April average of the last ten years. The average in the principal States are as follows: Pennsylvania 89, Ohio 83, Indiana 89, Illinois 92, Texas 65, Missouri 98, Kansas 105, Nebraska 100, California 100, and Oklahoma 97.

While the general average of conditions, 91.7, is the highest since 1891, the presence of the Hessian fly is reported from an almost unprecedentedly large number of States, and serious misgivings prevail, even in States reporting a fairly high condition on April 1, as to the possible development of the next 30 days.

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Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y.	1.00	1.25	1.90
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Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penna.	.50	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	3.00	3.25	3.50
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Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	.50	1.00	1.50
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Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.65
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A STORY OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

throne the allies would have had more difficulty in overthrowing Napoleon." Indeed, many years afterward, Eugene Didier suggested the thought that it would have been a suitable match if the Emperor himself had had the fortune to have married Miss Patterson, for she might have exercised over him an influence which Josephine was too timid and Louise too silly to attempt.

But Elizabeth's father at home was far from being pleased with such compliments or with her journeyings. Soon after the death of his wife he wrote to her: "What will the world think of a woman who had recently followed her mother and last sister to the grave, and quit her father's house, where duty and necessity called for her attention as the only female of the family left and she thought proper to abandon all to seek for admiration in foreign countries?" The hard-headed Patterson intimated that he regarded her as a person not quite sound in mind. Her pride over her marriage with a Bonaparte became, in spite of her great detestation of Jerome as a man, so irrational as to fall barely short of a monomania.

Returning to Baltimore, Madame Bonaparte resided there for a few years and again went back to Europe to watch over her son, now fifteen years old, in his education at Geneva. In one of his letters the boy wrote home that "mamma goes out nearly every night to a party or ball. She says she looks fully ten years younger than she really is, and if she had not so large a son she could pass for five-and-twenty years old. She has a dancing master and takes regularly three lessons a week, and has done so for the last six months; he is every day astonished at the progress she makes, and she is fully determined to dance next winter." But young Jerome did not appreciate European life as highly as his mother did. There were some things which pleased him a great deal better at his grandfather's house in Baltimore. "Since I have been in Europe," wrote the lad in one of his letters, "I have dined with Princes and Princesses and all the great people in Europe, but I have not yet found a dish as much to my taste as the roast beef and beefsteaks I found in South street.

The Son Looked Like the Great Emperor.

During the next ten years the cherished ambition of Madame "Betsy," as Americans were then wont to call her, was to marry the youth to a girl of rank. Various plans were meditated, particularly his proposed marriage to one of the daughters of Joseph Bonaparte, who was then living in comfortable exile at Philadelphia and at Bordentown, New Jersey, and who was even solicited to place himself actively at the head of the Bonaparte interest in France at the death of Napoleon at St. Helena. But "Bo," the pet name she gave her son, was little inclined to help along these matrimonial speculations. When the mother heard of the brilliant matches which the lovely Caton sisters of her native state were making with English noblemen she petulantly exclaimed: "I wish some thing would offer for my son; every one can marry their children greatly but my self." She said that he had very fine manners, and her special desire was that he would not fall in love with an American, and that he would always bear in mind the possibility that the French people might call a Bonaparte like him to their throne.

But all Madame Bonaparte's darling hopes for her son were doomed to disappointment. In 1829, while she was in Europe, she learned that he had married an estimable young woman in Baltimore. It was a dreaded event to the aspiring madame, and long exerted in her intense displeasure. But while the second Jerome Bonaparte, who was a graduate of Harvard College, was never naturalized as an American citizen, he became a highly respected gentleman both in this country and abroad. It was frequently observed in Europe, more than Napoleon's own brothers or any other of his kinsmen. Indeed his figure, the cast of his head, the regularity of his features and his eyes were so much like the Emperor's that there was some fear in France during the Louis Philippe monarchy that the resemblance might stir the Napoleonic affections of the people, and he was forbidden from visiting Paris even while traveling incognito.

At the time of young Jerome's marriage Madame Bonaparte, who was in her forty-fifth year, was still renowned as an American beauty who had lost little or none of the charm of youth. The Baron Bernstetten was moved to observe that "it she is not the Queen of Westphalia she is the Queen of our hearts." But her sharp and querulous speech lessened the Baron's admiration so much that he was constrained to add that while "her eyes attract us, her tongue drives us away." Indeed, she herself quite freely acknowledged her acrid use of it when, upon one occasion, she made the statement that the Bonapartes would have stopped her income of twelve hundred dollars a year had not the fear of what they are pleased to call my infernal tongue restrained them."

Eccentricities of Wit and Humor.

One of the stories of the madame's freedom of utterance was, according to Didier, told all over Europe. She was at a dinner where it fell to the lot of the Hon. Mr. Dundas, the English statesman, to escort her to the table and having already been the subject of her sarcasm in the drawing-room, and not at all pleased with the assignment which had been made for him by the host, he thought that he would try conclusions with her at dinner. It was at a time when the once well-known book of "Travel in the United States," written by Capt. Basil Hall, had been attracting much of the same attention as caused the vials of American wrath to be opened upon Mrs. Trollope, when her vitriolic narrative was put in circulation. It was with a malicious smile that Mr. Dundas, turning to his companion at the table remarked, "Well, Madame, did you notice that Captain Hall pronounces all Americans to be vulgarians?" Poor Dundas had little reckoned on the readiness of his clever and merciless opponent. "And I am not surprised at that," she quickly replied. "Were the Americans the descendants of the Indians and the Esquimaux I should not be astonished, but being the direct descendants of the English it is very natural that they should be vulgarians." The accomplished Englishman had no more to say, but availed himself of the early opportunity to withdraw from the company.

It was such eccentricities of wit and temper, as well as her growing parsimony, that gave Madame Bonaparte a reputation as one to be dreaded even by her friends. She was entirely willing to admit that she had become covetous, but she declared that her love of money had never caused her to lose sight of her son's interest, and that she learned first to practice economy for his sake and finally for her own sake. Her contempt for her father's household and for her native country had become almost boundless. She avowed that she could not understand life outside of courts and the company of brilliant men and women, that she had sacrificed everything to ambition, that in her own land there was no appreciation of intelligence and beauty, that in Europe she was treated "as a woman of sense and determination, while in the United States she would be regarded as only an old fool, fit to darn stockings and mutter prayers."

Chided by Her Father in His Will.

In his old age her father, whom she was in the habit of reproaching for having treated her unjustly, had contemplated in a singular retrospect his own career and his experience with his gifted but erratic daughter. "I think," he said, "that it was Doctor Johnson who observed that he would have no objection to live his life over again provided it was so ordered. In this I cannot altogether agree with the Doctor. My life has been attended with too much care and anxiety, and had I the option I cannot see that I would desire it; yet if I had my life to live over again I am not conscious that I could improve it in any particular or at any other period."

He then explained the reasons of some of the disappointments which had oppressed his mind. "The conduct of my daughter Betsy has through life been so disobedient that in no instance has she consulted my opinion or feeling; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together, and her folly and misconduct have occasioned me a train of expense that first and last has caused me much money. Under such circumstances it would not be reasonable, just nor proper that she should at my death inherit and participate in an equal proportion with my other children in an equal division of my estate. Considering, however, the weakness of human nature, and that she is still my daughter, it is my will and pleasure to provide for her." And the division which he did not provide for her consisted of property with such growing value that eventually it proved to be no inconsiderable fortune.

It is to be noted that in spite of Madame Bonaparte's unpopularity and of her reluctance to speak well of any one, and notwithstanding all her vagaries in the fashionable life of Europe, there was nowhere and at no time a breath of scandal against the daughter. In this respect her conduct seems to have been irreproachable and her reputation without tarnish.

Madame Bonaparte's love of money—she once said her only friend was her purse—grew stronger as she passed the middle years of life. When she returned to Baltimore in 1784, she brought in her baggage twelve bonnets, which she said she would make last her as long as she lived. Her constant complaint was poverty or the fear of poverty. In 1849, when writing to Lady Morgan, her brilliant Irish friend, she said: "Do you know that, having been cheated out of the fortune which I ought to have inherited from my late rich and unjust parent, I have only ten thousand dollars, or two thousand pounds English, which I can disburse annually?"

Shut Out of the Imperial Family.

She had given up her correspondence with most of her friends in Europe, "for what could I write about," she protested "except the fluctuations in the market and consequent prices of American stocks. There is nothing here worth attention or interest save the money market. Society, conversation, friendship belong to the older countries and are not cultivated in any part of the United States which I have visited. You ought to thank your stars for your European birth." The only thing that could reconcile her to even the name of a republic was when Louis Napoleon was placed at the head of the French government, or as she put it, universal suffrage had "elected the nephew of an Emperor for the chief of a republic," or an "Imperial President."

It was when the republic was overthrown by the *coup d'état* of 1852 and the Empire re established that she made exhaustive attempts to secure a recognition of the validity of her marriage and the legitimacy of her son. Old Jerome, the father, came forward with a plea to the Council of State demanding that "Jerome Patterson" should be prohibited from assuming the name of Bonaparte. But the Council decided that the son was formally recognized as a legitimate child of France. This recognition, however, did not include him as a member of the Imperial family. Nevertheless, when the father died Madame Bonaparte laid claim to a share of the estate on the ground that her marriage had been sustained by the church. The decision, in spite of the strong and convincing case which she made out, was adverse to her, and it was supposed that Louis Napoleon himself inspired it in order that there might be no future trouble for his dynasty.

Her Quaint Beauty as an Aged Woman.

As time wore on Madame Bonaparte became abnormally sensitive to illusions to her age. She refused even to speak to a gentleman whose manners and conversation she had enjoyed, when he ventured in a thoughtless moment, doubtless regarding her as a simply historic character, to ask how old she was. Sometime she would be seen at the opera in Baltimore wearing a black velvet dress with a low neck and short sleeves, and a superb necklace of diamonds, and she spent her summers frequently at Rockway Beach, occasionally at White Sulpher Springs, and, once at least, at York Springs, Pennsylvania.

HE KEPT HIS LEG. Twelve yeas ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and 1 1-2 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. S. J. Codori will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.

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From Connecticut to Scotland and Thence to the Shetland Islands.

Probably no other magazines are read by so many people as the copies of The Ladies' Home Journal that go to a Connecticut lady. After reading each number she forwards it to a sister in Scotland, where it is read by the household and neighbors, and carefully laid away till the end of the year. The twelve copies are then given to the stewardess of a Shetland Island steamer, who retains them until read by her and all the crew. Then they are left at a remote Shetland Island town, where they serve as a sort of circulating library, passing from house to house for a year or more, until they are literally worn out. In its journeys each magazine finds its way into scores of homes and is eagerly scanned by hundreds of eyes.

A QUEER thing about debts is that they do not grow smaller as they are contracted.

A RAGING, ROARING FLOOD Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes "gave me a terrible cold and cough. I grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles, by S. J. Codori Price 50c and $1.00.

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Western Maryland R. R.

TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 30, 1900.

BALTIMORE & HARRISBURG DIVISION.

EASTWARD.

Leave	a. m.	p. m.
Williamsport	5 51	
Hagerstown	7 02	2 07
Edgemont	7 52	2 38
Shippensburg	6 00	
Chambersburg	6 28	45
Waynesboro	7 01	2 18
Pen Mar	7 11	2 10
Blue Ridge	7 50	2 49
Fairfield	8 16	3 21
Orrtanna	8 32	3 33
McKnight-town	8 38	3 39
Cove Station	8 32	2 42
Gettysburg	8 42	3 51
New Oxford	9 01	4 10
Berlin Junction	9 07	4 16
Hanover	9 20	4 31
Porters	9 25	4 35
Green Ridge	9 39	5 47
Glenville	9 51	5 59
Newville	9 55	6 03
Alexa	10 03	6 15
Green Mount	10 11	7 00
Plainfield	10 17	7 06
Averilla	10 24	7 13
Woodersburg	10 32	7 24
Emory Grove	10 37	7 37
Arrive		
Baltimore	11 20	8 37

WESTWARD.

	a. m.		p. m.	
Baltimore	7 22		10 22	3 22
Emory Grove	7 31		11 07	4 15
Woodersburg	7 37		11 21	4 19
Averilla	7 48		11 32	4 30
Hampden	7 55		11 39	4 37
Green Mount	8 10		11 54	4 42
Alexa	8 00		12 03	4 53
Newville	8 07		12 02	5 00
Glenville	9 16		12 11	5 11
Green Ridge	9 18		12 13	5 13
Porters	9 31		12 29	5 27
Hanover	9 40		12 42	5 40
Berlin Junction	9 01		12 51	5 52
New Oxford	10 04		12 57	5 57
Gettysburg	10 27		1 10	6 20
Cove Station	10 10			6 09
McKnightstown	10 08			6 32
Orrtanna	10 42			6 37
Fairfield	10 35			6 48
Highfield	11 21			7 19
Pen Mar	11 8			7 23
Waynesboro	11 17			7 31
Chambersburg	12 34			8 28
Shippensburg	1 00			8 55
Edgemont	10 10			7 34
Hagerstown	12 05			8 05
Williamsport				8 21

Train leaves Gettysburg daily, except Sundays, for Hanover and intermediate stations at 5.10 p. m.

BERLIN BRANCH.—Daily Except Sunday.—Leave Hanover for Berlin Junction at 6.05 and 8.25 a. m. and 12.15 and 5.32 p. m. Leave Berlin Junction for Abbottstown and East Berlin at 6.30 and 10.00 a. m. and 12.50 and 5.52 p. m.

Leave East Berlin for Berlin Junction at 6.00 and 8.35 and 11.30 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. Leave Berlin Junction for Hanover at 6.07 a. m. and 12.10 and 6.15 p. m.

HANOVER JUNCTION BRANCH.—Leave New Oxford for Hanover Junction and intermediate Stations at 12.00 m. daily, except Sunday, and leave Hanover Junction for Hanover and intermediate stations at 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LANDER EXTENSION B. & H. DIVISION.—Leave Port Deposit for York and intermediate stations at 7.30 and 9.45 a. m., and 2.31 and 5.47 p. m.

Leave York for Porters and intermediate Stations at 9.00 a. m. and 12.00 m., and 1.10 and 6.20 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS ONLY.—Leave Hanover for Baltimore and intermediate stations at 8.40 a. m.

Leave Baltimore for Hanover and intermediate Stations at 9.35 a. m.

POTOMAC VALLEY RAILROAD.—Leave Hagerstown for Charlton, Clear Spring, Big Pool and Cherry Run at 4.05 and 8.05 p. m.

Leave Cherry Run for Hagerstown and intermediate stations at 5.20 and 9.10 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT CHERRY RUN, W. VA.—B. and O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and intermediate points, daily, at 8.37 a. m. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago Express, daily, at 12.30 p. m. Chicago Express, daily, at 10.38 p. m.

☞Tickets to all points West at Baltimore prices

W. H. H. WISOTZKEY, Ticket Agent.

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Cumb'rl'nd Valley R.R.

TIME TABLE.

TAKING EFFECT MAR. 18, 1901.

LEAVE	2 *AM	4 †AM	6 AM	8 †PM	10 *PM	110 †PM
Winchester		7 30	.....	2 40	6 50	.....
Martinsburg	.....	8 15	.....	3 17	7 35	.....
Hagerstown	6 15	9 00	12 20	4 05	8 20	10 20
Greencastle	7 07	9 52	12 12	4 58	8 11	10 42
Chambersburg	7 30	9 45	1 05	5 00	9 05	11 05
Shippensburg	7 50	10 05	1 25	5 20	9 25	11 25
Newville	8 00	10 2	1 13	5 40	9 43	11 14
Carlisle	8 27	10 40	2 05	6 05	10 05	12 05
Gettysburg	8 15	.....	.....	4 25	.....	.....
Mechanicsb'g	8 47	11 01	2 23	6 25	10 37	12 37
Arr. Harrisb'g	9 02	11 23	2 40	6 40	10 45	12 45
	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	AM
Arr. Philad'ia	11 48	3 17	6 17	10 20	4 35	1 20
" New York	2 38	6 03	8 08	3 03	7 13	7 15
	PM	PM	PM	PM		

Additional trains will leave Carlisle for Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, at 6.00, 7.03 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.50 p.m., 6.18 p.m., and from Mechanicsburg at 6.45, 7.30, 8.12 a.m., 1.05 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.37, 5.30 and 8.40 p.m., stopping at Second street, Harrisburg, to let off passengers.

Trains Nos. 8 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown, and No. 2, 30 minutes late on Sunday. These trains will stop at intermediate stations on Sunday.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.

LEAVE	1 PM	3 AM	5 AM	7 AM	9 AM
New York	7 35	12 10	.....	9 25	7 55
Philadelphia	11 20	4 30	8 30	12 25	4 20
	PM	PM	AM	PM	PM
LEAVE		* AM	† AM	† AM	† PM
Harrisburg		5 00	7 05	11 45	3 40
Mechanicsb'g		5 18	8 15	12 05	3 50
Gettysburg		.....	10 52		5 35
Carlisle		5 49	8 37	12 27	4 16
Newville		6 00	9 01	12 51	4 37
Shippensburg		6 17	9 18	1 10	4 54
Chambr'sburg		6 40	9 40	1 35	5 18
Greencastle		7 00	10 00	1 55	5 37
Hagerstown		7 21	10 22	2 17	6 00
Martinsburg		8 24	11 10	.....	6 45
Arr. Winc'st'r		9 10	11 55	.....	7 30
		AM	PM	PM	PM

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, for Carlisle and intermediate stations 8.35 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 6.22 and 11.0 p.m., also for Mechanicsburg, Wilsburg and intermediate stations at 7.00 a.m. and 3.27 p.m.

All of the above trains will stop at Second street, Harrisburg, to take on passengers.

Nos. 1, 3 and 5 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.

Through coaches between Hagerstown and Philadelphia on trains 2 and 9 and between Winchester and Philadelphia on trains 4 and 7.

Tickets via this route from or to Gettysburg should read via Gettysburg Junction and the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Connections for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

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W. O. Andrew, of McKnightstown, Pa., has just received a car-load of

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FISH BROTHERS WAGON CO.

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W. O. ANDREW.

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Cramps Diarrhœa All Bowel Complaints

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